UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

WAYNE BALIGA,

Plaintiff, : Case No.: 18-cv-11642

V.

LINK MOTION INC., et al., : New York, New York

Defendants. : June 27, 2023

----: CONFERENCE

TRANSCRIPT OF STATUS CONFERENCE HEARING

BEFORE THE HONORABLE VALERIE FIGUEREDO

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP For Plaintiff:

BY: Brian Straw, Esq. 77 W. Wacker Drive

Chicago, Illinois 60601

For Defendant: SEIDEN LAW, LLP

BY: Amiad M. Kushner, Esq. Link Motion

> Jen Blecher, Esq. Tony Zhang, Esq.

322 Eighth Avenue - Suite 1200

New York, New York 10001

For Defendant FELICELLO LAW, P.C. Vincent Wenyong BY: Michael Maloney, Esq.

Shi Roseanne Felicello, Esq. Kristie Blase, Esq.

366 Madison Avenue

New York, New York 10017

Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording; Transcript produced by transcription service

```
1
              THE DEPUTY CLERK: Good afternoon.
 2
     the matter of Baliga, et al. v. Link Motion Inc.
 3
     et al.; Case Number 18-cv-11642. The Honorable
     Valerie Figueredo presiding.
 4
 5
              Counsel, please state your appearances for
     the record, starting with counsel for the receiver.
 6
 7
              MR. KUSHNER: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
8
     My name is Amiad Kushner from Seiden Law.
 9
     represent Robert Seiden in his capacity as the
10
     receiver, and with me are my colleagues from
11
     Seiden Law. To my right is Jen Blecher. To my left
12
     is Tony Zhang. And I just want to note for the
13
     record that Steven Seiden from the receiver's office
14
     is watching in the galley.
15
              THE COURT: Good afternoon, everyone.
16
              MR. MALONEY: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
17
     This is Michael Maloney from Felicello Law P.C. on
18
     behalf of defendant, Vincent Wenyong Shi. And with
19
     me are my colleagues, Roseanne Felicello and Kristie
20
     Blase.
21
              THE COURT: Good afternoon.
22
              MR. MALONEY:
                             Thank you.
23
              MR. STRAW: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
24
     Brian Straw on behalf of plaintiff, Wayne Baliga.
25
              THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Straw.
             AMM TRANSCRIPTION - 631.334.1445
```

You're welcome to stay there, but if you want to take a seat, that's also cool too. It's up to you.

MR. STRAW: I'm happy standing. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Perfect.

I usually don't use the computer during arguments or anything, but because there were so many voluminous appendixes to the various letters, I printed the letters, but, obviously, have tried not to kill unnecessary trees, so I'm just going to log into the computer.

But in the meantime, the reason I asked for the conference on this was, you know, this case has been going on for a while. And at least for a good portion of it, it was under Magistrate Judge Freeman and, obviously, Judge Marrero. But this is all to say that a lot of what the parties argued in their accounting papers was, you know, not something that I had any familiarity with, so there were just a lot of questions that sort of arose.

Mr. Kushner, I'm happy to hear you out. I did have -- there was one topic that I really wanted to flesh out that I had questions on, so I can go ahead and start the discussion there, and then if there's -- you know, I'm sure that will organically lead to other questions. And then if there's

```
1
     anything you think would be helpful to add on,
 2
     I'm -- you know, I'm happy to hear everyone out.
 3
     But the first thing that I was curious about was --
     you know, we looked at all the cases you cited for
 4
     piercing the corporate veil. And, again, this seems
 5
     to be something that arises in the context where a
 6
 7
     party's raising it as a cross claim or a claim in
8
     the complaint or a counterclaim. This seems to --
 9
     and, again, correct me if I'm wrong, but it seems
10
     this is coming up not in the complaint, but in terms
     of, you know, this motion for an accounting of the
11
12
     expenses.
13
              Do you have any case that would allow us
14
     to, I guess, look at the factors for piercing the
```

Do you have any case that would allow us to, I guess, look at the factors for piercing the corporate veil where the allegation is not -- you know, I -- an accounting is a remedy, right? It's a type of relief. And it struck me as, from the cases that you cite, that for piercing the corporate veil, you're really looking at needing to have asserted a claim.

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

That was long winded and I'm sorry. I apologize.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ KUSHNER: No. Your Honor, thank you. No, I understand the question.

I think it's true that, as a general

matter, what we're asking for is not the typical fact pattern. Often, receivers are brought in and they have funding and they assert pleadings in which piercing the corporate veil is one of the requested forms of relief. That's not where we are. So we have not cited and we're not aware of a case in which a court pierced the corporate veil in the context of an accounting without there have -- without there being a prior pleading to which the receiver can refer to.

That said, doesn't mean that you can't grant that relief. I think that you may get to the relief we're seeking in two ways. One, you could find that, notwithstanding the fact that the receiver has not actually brought a pleading asserting a claim for piercing the corporate veil because this is an accounting. And one of the functions of the Court, in determining or in approving an accounting, is figuring out are the revenues and expenses accounted for properly. And if they're -- one of the parties has caused the receiver to expend funds more than would otherwise be required under the circumstances, or, perhaps, as we allege, one of the parties has looted the estate in a manner that frustrates the receiver's

activities, we think the Court, in the context of an accounting, can order the party that looted the funds of the estate and frustrated the receiver from performing his duties. We think that's within the authority of the Court. But even if --

THE COURT: But can I just ask you a question? When you say it's "within the authority of the Court," is that because there's some -- I guess it would have to be as a matter of equity, but is there some case or something you could point me to to support that?

MR. KUSHNER: The -- I don't know the case right now, Your Honor. You know, we could search for such a case. We certainly have cited cases piercing the corporate veil in the receivership context. But Your Honor is correct that those -- you know, the Fannie Mae case, for example, involved a pleading.

So, sitting here today, I'm not aware of a case that pierced the corporate veil without an actual claim asserted in a pleading for piercing the corporate veil, but I don't think that that -- the fact that there's no case law precedent standing alone is a bar to such a finding, but...

THE COURT: But let me ask you even more

broadly, like, because it sounded like you were saying -- you know, putting aside the corporate veil, it sounded like you were potentially making some type of, like, equitable remedy argument that you thought it could potentially be in the Court's equitable powers to grant this type of remedy.

So even if you don't have a case on -- that pierces the corporate veil, is there any other type of case in this accounting sphere where potentially someone got the damages -- the unrecoverable amount that had -- once you showed it's been looted or mismanaged or it frustrated the efforts of the receiver that has -- that somehow there's an individual who's gotten personal liability aside from the corporate -- the piercing the corporate veil context?

MR. KUSHNER: Your Honor is correct that we are relying on principles of equity. And we believe that the Court, sitting in equity, has the authority to effectively pierce the corporate veil, but I don't have a case right now. We can look for such a case and submit it to Your Honor.

But separate from that, Your Honor, we believe that, alternatively, the Court has the authority, the inherent authority, to enforce its

```
own orders. In this case, the Court issued the receivership order. It ordered that the company be turned over to the receiver, including the books and records, control of all the company's subsidiaries. And we've provided you with a lot of evidence that Mr. Shi has frustrated the Court's receivership order.
```

Just take one example. The -- all this paper that we've expended on, the missing \$89 million, we allege that Shi effectively looted that money from the company. But critically, Your Honor, it was done after the receivership order was issued by the Court. Talking about mid- to late 2019. So if Your Honor finds, for example, that, in violation of the receivership order, the defendant, Shi, looted the company and stole tens of millions of dollars, Your Honor has the inherent authority, in, sort of, determining a remedy for that violation, to impose some type of liability upon Mr. Shi.

THE COURT: You're almost arguing for a sanction, then?

MR. KUSHNER: Yes.

THE COURT: Maybe -- so I recognize this is a little bit unethical, but since we're just focused

on this topic of the ability to provide this type of relief, the piercing the corporate veil, or potentially something more loosely described as a sanction, before we switch gears to talk about some of the other issues, I was going to just maybe see if -- Mr. Maloney, if you wanted to respond. We could address this topic as -- we can go back and forth as often as necessary, but then we could switch to some other topics. This is -- this itself is its own discrete issue that I think we could just resolve first and then move on.

MR. MALONEY: Yes. Thank you, Your Honor.

As Mr. Kushner admitted, you know, there's not really a case that we're aware of that supports the position that a piercing claim can be made in this context without the existence of a pleading.

With respect to the argument that the Court has an inherent equitable power to award this relief, the cases that we've cited in our papers in the context of an accounting for a receivership say that the Court has the equitable power to charge the plaintiff with the cost of the unfunded receivership. We've not seen a case saying the Court has the equitable power to, out of the blue, pierce a corporate veil to hold another person

liable for cost of the receivership, and we don't think the Court should make new law on that point.

The other thing here is that there's a question of fundamental fairness, right. If this is a claim that the receiver wants to bring now at this stage in the case -- this first came up, you know, I think it was in January of this year. You know, it's been five years into the case, right. Why wasn't this brought earlier? Dr. Shi should have had an opportunity to address this issue earlier in the case if the receiver wanted to pursue this sort of relief. That's the purpose of the process of pleading. So Dr. Shi's been deprived of that opportunity.

The other issue here is that -- there's a few other issues that we want to mention. First of all, we think the piercing claim that the receiver is trying to make here is not available under Cayman law. LKM is a Cayman company, and so, therefore, any piercing claim must be governed by Cayman law under the internal affairs doctrine. And as we mentioned in our brief filed at Docket 393, this type of piercing is not available under Cayman law.

THE COURT: Is there really an -- so you seem to suggest there is really a difference between

Cayman Islands law and New York law on this.

MR. MALONEY: Yes. Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And the one case you cite to is what you want to rely on? I know in your brief there's a case from --

MR. MALONEY: We've cited a case,

Hurstwood, from the UK. As you, I'm sure, have

read, Cayman Islands is an English law jurisdiction.

They tend to look to decisions in other English

civil law jurisdictions. We found this Hurstwood

case. We're happy to do some more research to see

if we can find some other cases directly on point,

but we think the Hurstwood case and the other

arguments we've made here are sufficient to make our

point that this type of piercing is not available

under Cayman Islands law.

The other issue is that the receiver cannot plead the requisite elements, even under New York law. We've addressed that in the brief. I won't go into that in detail.

I think also we should talk about the fundamental factual contentions that the receiver makes here, which is this whole looting claim. And I -- you know, this has been a contention that the receiver and plaintiff have made throughout the

case, but fundamentally speaking, their records do not show any transfers to Dr. Shi. They don't show any transfers to any company controlled by Dr. Shi. The person in control of these accounts and companies at the period in time in question was Xu Zemin. It's our contention that Mr. Xu had his own independent interest in protecting his legal rights as a legal representative of these companies.

The other thing is that the receiver and Guo's story keeps changing on this point. You know, as late as June 1st, Guo submitted a declaration in which he claimed that Dr. Shi continued to control NQ Mobile. And after you, Your Honor, issued your June 13th order requesting follow-up, Guo submitted a declaration on the 23rd in which he now admits for the first time that he has controlled all the "onshore entities" since 2019. The judicial opinions that Mr. Guo submitted also support this fact.

In some of the receiver's earlier submissions in this case, they made statements that are inconsistent with what they -- they're making now. You know, on July 19, 2021 at Docket 239, page 11, Guo claimed that the funds at issue were transferred in 29 separate transfers between May to

November 2019. In the filing yesterday at Docket 446, they claimed that 90 percent of the funds were transferred immediately.

And if we dig down into the nitty-gritty details of what they're claiming, there's some really glaring inconsistencies. For example, at Docket 161 is a copy of a July 17, 2020 letter from the receiver with attachments relating to these transactions. The attachments are an excerpt of transactions in the account in question. It's not the full record, it's just an excerpt. It's -- he provides a limited translation of certain transactions.

And in this document at ECF page 5 -again, this is Docket 161 -- the receiver provided a
chart of what he claims to be the 29 transactions
that represent looting, but if you actually look at
the bank record, there are transactions that come
back into the account. So Guo selected, he
cherrypicked transactions and added them up and
claims that they were looting, but he ignored
transactions back into the account. And if we look
at -- let me find my citation here -- Docket 443-20,
we have Guo's current recitation of his allegedly
looting transactions. He refers to the same excerpt

of the bank transactions. He provides another chart, but this chart includes translations of transfers back into the account, but doesn't provide a sum of the net that he claims to have been "looted."

You know, fundamentally, his submissions are inconsistent and contradictory. There's no clear record or evidence showing that any of these funds ended up in Shi's hands. There is a record showing that the accounts were pledged to China Merchants Bank as security for a loan, that it came due in -- as early as March of 2019. And I think it's reasonable to submit to the Court that no bank anywhere would permit funds of this -- these amounts to be transferred out of these pledged accounts unless they're transferred for repayment of a loan.

THE COURT: Well, let me just stop you right there because I hear your argument and -- but I think we have the fundamental problem that it seems like there's no law directly on point that would allow me to even get to the merits of whether we've shown adequately fraud or looting or some type of bad act by Shi.

So, I guess, on this, you know, I think if there's any other case law you want to point me to

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

that allows the piercing the corporate veil in a similar procedural posture or, alternatively, where the court has considered -- I'm going to call it a sanction -- if you want to try to make that inherent authority argument and posit this as a sanction, but I think, you know, I would -- for obvious reasons, I think I -- you -- I'm going to need to see something that allows me to do it.

MR. KUSHNER: A brief response on that. Actually, counsel for Shi just reminded me of something really important, which is that this Court, through Judge Freeman's report and recommendation, and Judge Marrero adopting her report and recommendation, found that if the plaintiff -- sorry -- if the receiver's actions after October 2020 didn't benefit the company, the Court could charge the expenses of the receivership to the plaintiff, Baliga. One might say that there's no authority for that, either, but I think under the circumstances of the case, when you're dealing with an accounting, again, if the facts and circumstances arguably suggest that there's some party that has caused the receiver to incur a liability and somehow is at fault for that, then it would seem that there is an equitable principle that

1 allows the Court to impose liability where it may 2 fall. And it sounds like Judge Freeman and 3 Judge Marrero had no issue with that in theory. THE COURT: Are you referring to the order 4 5 from March of 2022, her report and recommendation? MR. KUSHNER: I don't recall the date in 6 7 front of me, but it's the report and recommendation 8 which found that the receivership should be 9 dissolved pending an accounting. 10 THE COURT: And you're saying that she 11 found -- or she suggested that Baliga himself could 12 be responsible for any expenses that were 13 unnecessary or not for the benefit of Link Motion? 14 MR. KUSHNER: Yes. I don't have her exact 15 words in front of me, but she did hold that, 16 depending on whether or not the receiver's actions 17 after October of 2020 benefited the company, Baliga could be held personally responsible. But if the 18 actions of the receiver benefited the company, then 19 20 Link Motion itself would have to bear those 21 expenses. 22 MR. MALONEY: Your Honor, if I could 23

MR. MALONEY: Your Honor, if I could respond to that single point. Mr. Kushner is correct that Judge Freeman did find that if receiver's actions after October 5, 2020 were not

24

25

```
1
     for the benefit of the receivership, the expenses of
 2
     that, those activities, could be charged to the
 3
     plaintiff. And she cited federal case law to
     support that principle. And it's our contention
 4
     that there -- the cases that Judge Freeman signed --
 5
     cited there represent a line of case authority in
 6
 7
     U.S. law, and that's consistent with equitable law
     going back into ancient times with respect to
8
 9
     receiverships. That theory of authority stands for
     the proposition that the costs of the
10
11
     receivership -- the question is whether the costs of
12
     the receivership are borne by the estate, the
13
     company or the person, the party who requested that
14
     the Court appoint the receiver; i.e., the plaintiff
15
     in this case. That authority does not stand for the
16
     proposition that the Court can assign the cost of
17
     the receivership to a third party or even a
18
     defendant. And I am happy to brief that issue.
19
              THE COURT: No. She -- it's at page 40 of
20
     her decision --
21
              MR. MALONEY: I believe it's that.
22
              THE COURT: -- where she cites a
23
     Ninth Circuit case --
24
              MR. MALONEY: Correct.
25
              THE COURT: That makes the point that the
             AMM TRANSCRIPTION - 631.334.1445
```

court maintained the discretion to charge the receiver's expenses either to the corporation or to the party who wrongfully obtained the receiver's appointment.

I think it sounds -- and, again, I'd be open if you wanted to submit a letter motion or brief this, but it sounds like, potentially, the avenue that you might want to consider is this idea of a sanction, although this is just -- this was the first time this was discussed. But it sounds like the authority on the inherent discretion, at least with regards to Judge Freeman's order, sounds like it's potentially limited to either LKM or the party who wrongfully obtained the receiver's appointment.

Is there anything else either side wants to say on this?

MR. MALONEY: Yes, there is, Your Honor. Can you give me a moment? I'm just going to look through my notes here.

MR. STRAW: I'd also like to interject for a moment.

THE COURT: Oh, sure.

MR. STRAW: At Docket 331, at page 19 -that's Judge Marrero's order accepting the report
and recommendation -- you can see what he did on

this point. And he notes that as to the period after October 5, 2020, expenses that the corporation would have had to incur had there been no receiver, and expenses that convert a genuine benefit upon the corporation should be charged to it.

So I think that it's important as we proceed through the rest of this hearing that those expenses after October 5, 2020 under Judge Marrero's order, that either the corporation would have had to incur or that conferred a genuine benefit to the corporation should be charged to the corporation.

THE COURT: But I guess I'm a bit confused.

I guess I don't understand the point you're trying to make, in all honesty, because I thought the corporation had no money left, or LKM, right?

There's no money to pay the -- it sounds like you recovered -- you're seeking somewhere around 3.9, I think, in expenses, or you had 3.9, and there's an unfunded difference there.

MR. KUSHNER: It was an unfunded liability of just over 1 million at the time we submitted the accounting brief.

THE COURT: So I'm a little confused as to what you mean by assigning them to the corporation because it sounds like that still wouldn't give them

a recovery of anything.

MR. STRAW: My point that I'm flagging is we're getting into that point where defendant, Shi, is saying it should be charged to Baliga. And I'm highlighting that, under the judge's order, it's only assignable to Baliga where it would not have arisen but for the continuation of the receiver's appointment. And it had no -- the -- it -- the corporation -- and the corporation wouldn't have otherwise had to incur those expenses or there was no genuine benefit to the company.

THE COURT: Right. Yeah. I think he was just pointing -- or I understood you to just be saying, if anyone should bear the cost here, it's definitely not Shi, who's, like, a third party. It's either the corporation or the person who -- like, if we can show it -- wrongfully obtained the receiver. But I don't think you were saying it would automatically go to Baliga.

MR. STRAW: That --

THE COURT: I think you were identifying the two parties under the case law that could potentially be held personally liable, LKM or Baliga, not necessarily that in this instance that should even happen.

```
1
              MR. MALONEY: Correct. Correct.
 2
              THE COURT: Okay.
 3
              MR. MALONEY: We do contend that Baliga
     should bear the cost, but, correct, we -- that's my
 4
 5
     contention.
 6
              THE COURT:
                           Right.
 7
              MR. KUSHNER: Your Honor, Shi's not --
8
     just -- he's not a third party, obviously. I mean,
 9
     he's a defendant in the case, and, obviously, we've
10
     alleged that he dominates Link Motion and has
11
     orchestrated all these -- all this misconduct.
12
     we're going to look for case law either under the
13
     sanctions prong, or if there's something in the
14
     equitable universe, so to speak, we'll send it to
15
     you. But he's --
16
              THE COURT: Feel free to just -- you can go
17
     as broad as you would like, but you'd have --
18
     anything you think could support what you would like
19
     here, basically.
20
              MR. KUSHNER: We will search and send you a
21
     supplemental submission on that.
22
              THE COURT: Okay.
23
              MR. MALONEY: Your Honor, one more point on
24
     the question of this shifting the cost of the
25
     receivership after October 5, 2020.
             AMM TRANSCRIPTION - 631.334.1445
```

discussed, and as Your Honor recognized from Judge Freeman's report and recommendation, there is a line of cases that say that the expenses can be charged to the plaintiff or the party who wrongfully obtained the receivership. In this case, the question is the actions of the receivership after October 5, 2020.

I'd like to direct your -- the Court's attention to ECF page 97 of Docket 448-2. This was filed yesterday. This document is a translation of a record of a wire transfer made by Mr. Guo, the receiver's agent in China, to Greenberg Traurig in the amount of 50,000 U.S. dollars. The records indicate that it happened in early November 2020, shortly after Baliga dropped his derivative claims and proceeded with direct claims. And as is evident from Docket Entry 184, a few days later, on November 11th, Greenberg Traurig substituted in as counsel for plaintiff, Baliga, in place of the Seiden Law firm.

So at this time, what we have here is Guo, an agent of the receiver, himself, an arm of the court, charged with protecting the interests of the company, paying the legal fees of a plaintiff suing the company for money damages. We think this fact

```
1
     is relevant to the question of who bears
 2
     responsibility for the cost of receivership after
     October 5, 2020.
 3
              THE COURT: What -- it was 448-2.
 4
                                                  And what
 5
     was the specific page number that you referenced?
                             This is ECF page 97 of
 6
              MR. MALONEY:
7
     Document 448-2 filed last evening. And the --
     this -- that page is the translation. The original
8
 9
     appears at ECF page -- I apologize. I'm going to
10
     have to follow up with the -- that second ECF cite.
11
     The original is in the same document. It's --
12
     appears later in the document, and I'll follow up
13
     with that. It's a little hard to read on my copy.
14
              THE COURT: Yeah, no worries.
15
              Does this show when the wire transfer was
16
     actually sent? Because I don't see a date on this.
17
              MR. MALONEY: So the original is a
18
     screenshot of a wire transfer record on a computer
19
     screen, and it appears in between documents that
20
     appear to be in chronological order. And it appears
21
     in between a document dated November 4, 2020 and a
     document dated -- let me -- I believe the next
22
23
     document was dated December 3, 2020.
24
              THE COURT: Mr. Kushner, do you -- are --
25
     do you know what the -- the wire transfer to
```

```
Greenberg Traurig, was that for legal fees?
 2
              MR. KUSHNER: This is the first time I'm
 3
     hearing about this. I don't know what that's for.
     We could look into it.
 4
 5
              THE COURT: This was Exhibit 2 to your
 6
     letter from last night.
 7
              MR. MALONEY: Your Honor, this is Exhibit B
8
     to the letter filed last evening at Docket 448.
 9
     It's a -- it's one of the larger, voluminous ones.
10
              THE COURT: Yeah. This is completely off
     topic, but one of the questions I did have was, at
11
12
     what point did the Seiden Law Group stop
13
     representing Baliga?
14
              MR. KUSHNER: It was around the time that
15
     the amended complaint was filed, I believe, in
16
     October of 2020. So the complaint, as originally
17
     filed, was a derivative action, and then it was
18
     amended to remove derivative claims. At that point,
19
     Mr. Baliga hired Greenberg Traurig, and Seiden Law
20
     stopped representing Mr. Baliga and represented the
21
     receiver's office only.
22
              THE COURT: Is there anything else you
23
     wanted to add, Mr. Maloney, on this, or...
24
              MR. MALONEY: On that point, I think I'm
25
            I also would like to submit some additional
```

1 case law on that issue.

THE COURT: On the -- on which issue?

MR. MALONEY: This is the issue of the authority of the Court to pierce the corporate veil under circumstances like this.

THE COURT: Oh, yes. Yes.

MR. MALONEY: I know Your Honor has mentioned the -- this concept of sanctions. I mean, I also would like an opportunity to be heard on that, but it's hard to respond because no application has been made.

THE COURT: Yes. Yeah, no, on the concept of sanctions, which has literally come up today, you know, especially because this sounds like we're treading new ground here, and this is -- obviously has to go in an R&R to Judge Marrero, if you find authority that you want to make an argument around, I'm certainly going to give you, Mr. Maloney, time to respond. Just because, otherwise, it's not to the benefit of Judge Marrero if I just rule without a complete fleshing out of this notion of sanctions because this isn't the typical context in which sanction -- or a sanctions-like argument would come up.

There's potentially -- I'm just trying to

think of an efficient way to get this resolved quickly, because this case has -- is -- you know, has been around for a while.

One thing that seemed pretty straightforward from the briefing is I could potentially give you an answer as to the pre-2020, the post-2020 in terms of this argument that it wasn't -- the receiver wasn't diligent, that the efforts weren't for the benefit of the company, so everything raised in the briefs up to the corporate piercing.

I could potentially give you a decision on that and wait for briefing on, you know, whether you can try to personally seek this -- the difference that you're missing from Shi. I don't know if that's an option that the parties would want, though.

MR. KUSHNER: I think that makes sense because it would help, at least from the receiver's standpoint, to know what expenses are at issue and whether it makes sense to actually seek some kind of contribution from Mr. Shi. I mean, if Your Honor finds that it's a de minimis amount, for example, that --

THE COURT: Right. It might not be worth

your time to -- related to -- so I don't know.

report and recommendation.

Mr. Maloney, did you have a view on that?

MR. MALONEY: I also think that it may be useful to break this up into parts and resolve what's more easily resolvable now and then, you know, reserve the other parts for later. I think the pre-October 5, 2020 expenses may be one of those issues that are susceptible to, sort of, an interim

We also submit that the Court should consider an interim report and recommendation about return of control of the company. The traditional standard when a receiver is discharged is that the receiver remains in office until the accounting is resolved. We think the Court has the equitable power to return control earlier. Judge Freeman found that the reason to continue the receivership ceased in October 5, 2020, you know, almost three years ago, and there really is no reason to continue the receivership for any further period of time.

I think also, if the Court is inclined to break this up into parts and to consider the pre-October 5, 2020 period, we think it would be important to know who paid the Seiden Group's legal fees when they were retained by Baliga to bring this

case. We made a submission at Document 435. It's our contention that Guo actually paid those fees, or that Guo retained the Seiden Group before this case was filed. We think the revelation that Guo paid Greenberg Traurig's fees supports that contention, and so we think that's a relevant factual issue that should be fleshed out.

THE COURT: Mr. Kushner, did you have a response just to that? It sounds like we're all maybe of the opinion that we should take this piecemeal, which I'm happy to do just to keep things moving along. But this other notion that -- this idea of who paid your firm's legal fees, I don't know if you want to respond to that.

MR. KUSHNER: Yeah, Your Honor, I don't think that discovery should be one-sided. We'd love to take Dr. Shi's deposition. There are a lot of things that we'd like discovery on. The notion that you're just going to open up the receiver's office to discovery without giving us access to things that we want and also at this very late stage, we would oppose that unless it's, sort of, reciprocal.

With respect to returning control of the company back to the board and taking it away from the receiver, Mr. Shi has repeatedly asked

Judge Marrero for that relief, and it's been repeatedly denied. Judge Marrero has held that the receiver is going to remain in place until the accounting is completed. Mr. Shi asked for control to be returned to the board sooner -- in other words, before the accounting is completed, and Judge Marrero has rejected that repeatedly. So we would -- we don't think that -- we think that issue has already been resolved.

THE COURT: Okay. So why don't we do this,

I will issue an R&R that addresses the

reasonableness of the pre- and post-October 2020

fees. So addressing the issue of whether they

were -- you know, the receiver was diligent, whether

their fees and costs incurred were reasonable and

for the genuine benefit of the company. All of that

would be encompassed in an R&R to Judge Marrero.

I will not touch the issue of the piercing the corporate veil. I'll wait for Mr. Kushner to provide any supplemental authority you'd like. Given that this seems to be an issue that's somewhat novel, at least in this procedural context, I'm happy to give you as many pages as you want to brief it. And then when that comes in, I can give you as much time as you'd like to respond to it.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. MALONEY: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The one category that we haven't touched is this -- these separate letter motions that came in concerning the redacted or sealed attorney invoices. I can point you to the relevant ECF numbers, but my recollection of this is that the receiver filed the attorney invoices under seal with certain redactions, and Shi is opposing them being maintained under seal.

We reviewed the invoices, and you're certainly correct, and there's ample case law in the circuit that says you can -- you know, to the extent the -- revealing the nature of the -- revealing the description of the billing would reveal legal strategy, the motivation for the client to hire the attorney. Something of substance that's privileged, that gets redacted. But in our review of the invoices, there seemed to be some things that were -- that did not fall into that category. And so I'm just flagging it for you that, for resolution of that issue, it's likely that you're not going to be able to keep all the invoices under seal, that it's going to require some more narrowly tailored redactions to the descriptions of the work, that it would actually reveal, you know, privileged -- the

```
1
     substance of privileged communications, the
     motivations for the attorneys' retention or legal
 2
 3
     strategy, something that's tied to the actual
     attorney work product provided as opposed to --
 4
 5
     there were some that just seem like you could --
     there wouldn't be disclosure of that type of
 6
     information if it wasn't -- if it was disclosed.
 7
8
              Does that make sense?
 9
              MR. KUSHNER: Yes.
10
              THE COURT: Okay. So since this is the
     approach I think we've all, sort of, settled on, on
11
12
     the reasonableness of these expenses, the parties
13
     briefed this, so I didn't really have any questions.
14
     I'm happy to hear from anyone if you want to touch
15
     upon it, but really the main question was this idea
16
     of piercing the corporate veil.
17
              MR. KUSHNER: With respect to the -- just
     in terms of the sequence of events, Your Honor --
18
              THE COURT: Yes.
19
20
              MR. KUSHNER: -- can we submit the
21
     supplemental brief on the piercing issue after we've
22
     seen your report and recommendation?
23
              THE COURT: Yes, because I do think it
```

AMM TRANSCRIPTION - 631.334.1445

want to expend the fees to do that, that seems

makes sense depending on the outcome. If you don't

24

25

perfectly reasonable.

The one thing I forgot to mention also related to the reasonableness of the attorney fees is -- so the invoices include attorney initials, or what I'm assuming are attorney initials. Perhaps there might be some paralegal initials. But there was no -- I looked at the various declarations, but there's no declaration that explains, like, you know -- I don't -- I'm going to take initials. So, like, JEW was a senior associate with X level of experience and something to justify the hourly rate.

We looked back -- I know some of these expenses had been previously approved in various orders by Judge Marrero that were filed under seal in the vault. We pulled those, and for some of them, the underlying invoices, we couldn't find. So either they were maintained in chambers and have since -- we couldn't get a hold of them. And for -- and then for, I think, one or two that we saw, there still wasn't an explanation as to, you know, this initial represents a partner's work, 15 years of experience, an expert in this field, et cetera; something to allow us to judge the reasonableness of the hourly rate for the individuals.

So that was something I wanted to ask about

```
because, otherwise, it becomes hard to judge whether the hourly rate is reasonable if I don't know who's performing the work, or the experience and background of the person performing the work.
```

MR. KUSHNER: Your Honor, we could submit a supplemental declaration explaining who the timekeepers are, what their initials are, and levels of experience and other support for the hourly rates.

THE COURT: It doesn't -- it's -- so it -you know, I'm not trying to add on to your expenses.

It doesn't have to be super complex, but I just need
something to be able to say, you know, the \$600 rate
was attributable to a senior associate with X years
of experience. I mean, obviously, I can -- we can
pull the cases, but there's -- you know, typically,
what courts will say is, in this district, that type
of -- those years of experience and that type of
rate is reasonable. But I couldn't -- without
knowing who the person was that was charging the -for example, the \$500-an-hour rate, I wouldn't be
able to make that reasonableness determination.

MR. KUSHNER: Okay. So we will submit something. Could it be just a letter?

THE COURT: Yes.

1 MR. KUSHNER: Okay. 2 THE COURT: Yeah. 3 MR. KUSHNER: Thank you. MR. MALONEY: Your Honor, one more point on 4 5 that issue, specifically the reasonableness of the pre-October 5, 2020 expenses. 6 I think Your Honor 7 has pretty comprehensively addressed the issues 8 relating to the professional fees that are claimed, 9 but some of the records submitted yesterday also 10 relate to that period. Some of these records relate 11 to the expenses that Mr. Guo was claiming 12 reimbursement for. And although these voluminous 13 records were filed yesterday, we've identified some issues that we're concerned about. 14 15 So, for example, some of these records 16 appear to show transfers out of the same China 17 Merchants Bank account that Guo claimed was empty 18 when he obtained control of it. So, for example, 19 this is page 22 of ECF 448-2. Appears to show a 20 transfer out of that China Merchants Bank account on 21 September 24, 2020 for airfare. There's no supporting documentation for what that airfare was 22 23 necessary for. Guo has stated in numerous papers 24 that that account was empty when he obtained control 25 of it, but he's now claiming reimbursement for funds

```
1
     transferred out of that account. He's also stated
 2
     in papers that he never submitted -- or, I'm sorry,
 3
     deposited into that account the 1.5 million he
     claims to have lent to the receivership.
 4
 5
               There's another issue that we found.
 6
     is at --
 7
               THE COURT: Actually, Mr. Maloney -- and
8
     this might be a question for the receiver.
 9
     the Seiden declaration, I thought there was a
10
     paragraph -- I believe it's 40 -- the receiver's
11
     accounting does not include Mr. Guo's fees and
12
     expenses because he had been disappeared, but he was
13
     gone for a while.
14
                             That is a good point,
              MR. MALONEY:
15
     Your Honor, and it's a little unclear what's going
16
     on here.
               The receiver has claimed certain expenses
17
     in his November 2022 accounting. It appears that
18
     one position they may be taking is that all the
19
     expenses claimed by Guo for that period are
20
     reasonable because they were converted into Class B
21
     shares of LKM. And so I think that's an issue that
22
     needs to be part of this decision of what's broken
23
     up into these periods.
24
              THE COURT: But --
25
              MR. MALONEY: In other words, would your
```

decision address only the expenses claimed by the receiver in his November 18 accounting for that period and leave open the issues as to whether Guo's -- the shares issued to Guo for claims for that period are reasonable and necessary?

THE COURT: But wasn't that already approved as part of a note agreement by Judge Marrero?

MR. MALONEY: Judge Marrero approved that, but also as part of that approval, directed that copies of those papers be served on counsel, including me. They were not. And so that was essentially an ex parte application that we've never had an opportunity to contest until now, until

Your Honor ordered that those papers be unsealed.
This is the first opportunity we've had to address those issues.

THE COURT: But I'm just --

MR. KUSHNER: Your Honor, I -- and I actually, kind of, agree with counsel for Shi to some extent on this. After the accounting was submitted, we disclosed the note agreement, and Shi's counsel filed papers essentially seeking to undo the issuances of shares to Mr. Guo on the basis that there were irregularities with his expenses, so

on and so forth. And actually, Judge Marrero, in response to that, said that the issue of Mr. Guo's expenses is going to be determined by Your Honor in connection with the accounting.

So even though Mr. Guo's expenses were not included in the accounting as originally submitted last year, we've now supplemented the record just in the last few days to include documentation of Mr. Guo's expenses. And it appears that Judge Marrero is envisioning that Your Honor will review those expenses as well for reasonableness.

THE COURT: So let me just make sure I'm on the same page with everyone.

ECF 448 is what the receiver filed on June 26th with the certified translation of expenses from 2019 through 2021, and those are the ones you'd like me to review as part of this accounting to determine whether they were appropriately incurred by Mr. Guo?

MR. KUSHNER: Yes. And in addition to 448, there's Mr. Guo's affidavit; 443, I believe. Or, I'm sorry, 443-7, which provides Mr. Guo's description of what he was doing and why he was incurring those expenses. So it should be read together with Mr. Guo's -- that declaration and all

other declarations submitted by Mr. Guo.

THE COURT: Okay. And...

MR. MALONEY: Your Honor, if I may respond.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. MALONEY: So I believe the order by Judge Marrero that we've been discussing is at Docket 440, and I believe -- I mean, the order speaks for itself. Your Honor will have an opportunity to consider that.

I agree with Mr. Kushner that I -- it appears that Judge Marrero is envisioning that the particular issue of awarding to Guo Class B shares of LKM as reimbursement for these claimed expenses is an issue that he would like Your Honor to decide. Some of those expenses do relate to the pre-October 5, 2020 period.

And so what I would submit is that we break it up into different parts, right. So Your Honor could address the professional fees included in the original November 2022 accounting for that period as one discrete issue, and then address the issue of Guo's, you know, reimbursement through shares as a separate issue. And I think that's necessary here because we haven't really had a chance to fully respond to the paper submitted yesterday.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: Well, no, I think it's necessary for a lot of reasons, but, certainly, again, you know, the -- there's voluminous -- just looking at the June 26th submission, it's quite voluminous. And it really wasn't touched upon, for obvious reasons, because it wasn't part of the accounting sought in November of 2022. So there's no way I can give you a decision on that without any type of -- you know, I'm going to call it briefing, but it may not -- you know, we're just -- it may not come to a full-on briefing because, again, I don't need people to incur unnecessary expenses, but I need more than just the one-page letter with all the receipts in English, right, just to understand them because, for instance, you point out the airfare, you know, how am I supposed to tell you that's a reasonable expense without any context? So I think the approach that we've talked about, which, again, I'm happy to work with the parties, so if there's some other approach that you

So I think the approach that we've talked about, which, again, I'm happy to work with the parties, so if there's some other approach that you think is more efficient, you should definitely let me know. But I can give you -- I can give you an order on the accounting, as requested, in November of 2022, which involved just Seiden Law Group's expenses, right? Because you didn't seek the -- you

```
1
     didn't seek recovery of Guo's expenses.
 2
              MR. KUSHNER: That's right. It was
 3
     primarily Seiden Law, but other --
              THE COURT: Right. I know there was
 4
 5
     Kobre & Kim and various other entities, but,
     basically, the motion doesn't mention -- and, in
 6
 7
     fact, it's clear that you're not seeking an
     accounting of Guo's fees and expenses, so I can give
8
 9
     you an answer as to that. We're going to separately
     touch upon, once you see the decision on that,
10
11
     potentially, the piercing the corporate veil
12
     argument. And then we should potentially discuss
13
     how you want to touch this issue of Guo's expenses.
14
              MR. MALONEY: I -- that sounds like a
15
     reasonable approach to me, Your Honor.
16
              And then with respect to Guo's expenses,
17
     obviously, the papers are voluminous. We've
18
     identified a few issues, but we will need some time
19
     to address that. We -- some of our prior briefing
20
     before Marrero has touched on some of these issues,
21
     which resulted in Docket 448, so some of that is
22
     already on the record. You know, I think we'll just
23
     need some time to prepare a response to what was
24
     filed yesterday.
25
              THE COURT: So why don't we do this, to the
```

```
1
     extent you're just relying on things previously put
 2
     in the record, you can just point me to the ECF
 3
     citation. You don't have to restate it. But if you
     just could, you know, make it easier and just tell
 4
     me where you want me to go look for your arguments,
 5
 6
     I can certainly go do that.
 7
              Mr. Maloney, I'm happy to give you as much
8
     time as you need.
 9
              And then if you'd like a response,
10
     Mr. Kushner, I'm happy to give you as much time on
     that.
11
12
              MR. KUSHNER: Yes, Your Honor, we would
13
     like an opportunity to respond. And I think this
14
     procedure makes sense in the sense that Mr. Shi's
15
     counsel should submit objections to the expenses
16
     that Mr. Grove has submitted, and then we can
17
     respond as objections.
18
              THE COURT: Right. Does that work for
19
     everyone?
20
              MR. MALONEY: Yes.
21
              MS. FELICELLO: May I ask you -- sorry.
              THE COURT: Yes.
22
23
              MS. FELICELLO: This is Roseanne.
24
              The one thing -- as Your Honor mentioned,
25
     we don't have a lot of the backup for these
```

invoices, so we'll have airfare as an invoice, but we won't have any context for why the airfare was incurred. Also, lots of hotel expenses with no backup for why it was incurred. So I think it makes more sense to have the receiver's office put in some explanation as to why they claim these expenses are legitimate before -- otherwise, you know, there just is no basis. So I think they should have to make a submission first that we then respond to.

THE COURT: Well, for, I quess...

MR. MALONEY: An alternative, Your Honor, is if we provide the first response to the paper submitted yesterday, the receiver provides an opposition or something of further support, and then we provide some sort of a reply.

THE COURT: Well, the other thing I was just thinking is -- I think what Mr. Kushner had indicated was, it's not just the submission at 448 from yesterday, but it's also Guo's declaration at 443, which taken together, could potentially explain the expenses at 448. So I think I would -- I guess, for purposes of raising your objections, I would look at 448 and Guo's declarations at -- certainly, at 443-7, which is the one you pointed to, and then you obviously know the record better, so if there's

any other Guo declaration where he explains his expenses.

MR. KUSHNER: Yeah.

THE COURT: I'm happy to give you as much time as you want on these objections. And then again, I'm happy to give you a reply.

MR. MALONEY: Thank you. Thank you, Your Honor. I think we can work out a briefing schedule together.

MR. KUSHNER: Yes.

THE COURT: The only thing before you end up going -- the only thing I forgot to ask was the issue I brought up with regards to the invoices for Seiden Law Group. You have the same sort of problem with Kobre & Kim, where I think, there, they gave me a flat rate for the associate and a flat rate for the partner. But for instance, the partner is easier for obvious reasons. But for the associate, you know, I think it -- I think the flat rate was something around 600. But that might be reasonable for a senior associate. Might not be so reasonable if it's a junior associate billing at that rate. So I just need to know for the entries, you know, the level of experience that I'm dealing with to assess whether the rate is reasonable.

```
1
              MR. KUSHNER: So it's Seiden Law and
 2
     Kobre & Kim?
 3
              THE COURT:
                           Right. So I think the two --
     and the receiver's Cayman Island counsel, KSG.
 4
 5
              MR. KUSHNER:
                            Okay.
              THE COURT: And this doesn't have to be
 6
7
     complex, just a declaration or a letter that
8
     explains, like, these initials correspond to this
 9
     person and this person's years of experience.
10
              MR. KUSHNER: Understood, Your Honor.
11
              MR. MALONEY: Okay.
12
              MR. KUSHNER: We'll do that.
13
              THE COURT: So why don't we do this, I'll
14
     work on getting you the R&R, as we discussed, based
15
     off of the November 2022 accounting.
                                            In the
16
     meantime, if the parties want to meet and confer and
17
     come up with a briefing schedule on Guo's expenses,
18
     or Guo's expenses, and a briefing schedule on the
19
     piercing the -- if you -- well, that actually will
20
     come later, right, once I issue the R&R.
21
              MR. KUSHNER: Okay.
22
              THE COURT: Did I miss anything?
23
              MR. KUSHNER: No, Your Honor.
              THE COURT:
24
                          Okay.
25
              MR. KUSHNER:
                             That's it.
```

```
1
              MR. STRAW: Just to clarify the briefing
2
     schedule on the piercing the corporate veil, do you
 3
     anticipate that coming after resolution of Guo's
     expenses as well? Because, obviously, if there is
 4
 5
     an issue with the shares, then there's the question
 6
     of what happens with that. Just a sequencing
 7
     question.
8
              THE COURT: Yeah, no, that's makes a --
 9
     that's a good point, although --
10
              MR. MALONEY: From my point of view,
     Your Honor, I -- sorry. I didn't mean to interrupt.
11
12
              THE COURT: No.
13
              MR. MALONEY: From my point of view, if the
14
     shares were validly issued, then they came from the
15
     estate to the corporation, and if they were not,
16
     then they can simply be canceled. So I'm not sure
17
     those would necessarily impact plaintiff, but I may
     need to give that a little bit more thought.
18
              THE COURT: I just -- I read the -- I don't
19
20
     know the note agreement provides for something other
21
     than the -- so if he doesn't get reimbursed through
     the issuance of shares, I don't know if there was
22
23
     ever some type of other recovery, like, discussed.
24
              MR. MALONEY: Yeah. We will, obviously,
```

identify our prior papers, but from our point of

25

```
1
     view, repayment was contingent upon an event
 2
     happening that never occurred, and so Guo was never
 3
     entitled to repayment. We've briefed that, and I
     won't go into depth about that here because I know
 4
 5
     you really haven't had a chance to review that, but
 6
     we'll identify that in the papers.
 7
              THE COURT: So, I quess, to answer
8
     Mr. Straw's question, it sounds like, potentially,
 9
     it might make sense to address Guo's expenses first
     before doing the piercing the corporate veil.
10
     don't know if you -- if --
11
12
              MR. KUSHNER: Yeah, because I think it
13
     doesn't make sense to talk about piercing until we
14
     know what liabilities are out there. You may, for
15
     example, find that only a certain portion of Guo's
16
     expenses are reimbursable.
17
              THE COURT: Sure.
18
              MR. MALONEY: Your Honor, could I ask a
19
     point of clarification? I'm sorry.
20
              THE COURT: It's okay.
21
              MR. MALONEY: Your Honor brought up the
     issues with the invoices and attorney fees and time
22
23
     entry and things like that. Will we have an
```

even on, like, an attorneys' eyes only basis?

opportunity to review the portions that are unsealed

24

25

Because we, obviously, haven't had a chance to review them.

THE COURT: Yeah. So my understanding -- and you should correct me if I'm wrong -- was that all the invoices were filed under seal. And I think what I had indicated was that that was too broad, and you're going to have to submit redactions.

MR. KUSHNER: Okay.

THE COURT: So you'd be able to see everything that's unredacted because it wouldn't lead to the discovery of, like, either privileged information or information that relates to a legal strategy or anything of that sort.

MR. MALONEY: Right. Okay.

THE COURT: But to the extent they have a valid redaction that would reveal something like legal strategy or why an attorney was retained, I think there's ample Second Circuit case law that says that's -- that would still remain redacted and privileged.

MR. MALONEY: Okay. Thank you.

MR. KUSHNER: Yeah, just -- I'm told that,
Your Honor, Mr. Guo did not fund any portion of
Seiden Law's initial retainer in terms of the start
of this case. It was the shareholders, different

```
1
     people, not Mr. Guo, just to respond to that
 2
     contention from a few minutes ago.
 3
              THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything else
     either side wants to raise?
 4
 5
              MR. KUSHNER: Yeah, just, sort of, a
 6
     philosophical point, Your Honor.
7
              The receiver is an officer of the court.
8
     The receiver is not a party to this case.
 9
     believe that everything that the receiver's office
10
     has done has been -- everything material has been
     approved by the Court. We've gone out of our way to
11
12
     notify the Court of everything that we were doing.
13
     It seems as if, recently, the receiver's office is
14
     being treated like a party. I'm thinking
15
     specifically of Judge Marrero ordering us to pay out
16
     of pocket for the cost of the translation of some of
17
     the invoices that we -- you know, the
18
     Chinese-language invoices.
19
              THE COURT: Was this at 440 or --
20
              MR. KUSHNER: Yes.
21
              THE COURT: Okay.
22
              MR. KUSHNER: I just wanted to just note
23
     that for the record. And it's really -- you know,
     it's an unfunded receivership at this point.
24
                                                    We are
25
     working without any kind of compensation, so just
```

want to note that for the record. And to the extent we're being asked to put together submission after submission after submission, we just don't want the Court to lose sight of the fact that this is really an unfunded receivership.

Yeah, my colleague wants to add a point.
THE COURT: Sure.

MR. ZHANG: Your Honor, this is Xintong
Zhang on the record. I just want to -- following up
with Mr. Kushner's question about the cost because
in order to respond to -- I'm assuming in order to
respond to Maloney -- Mr. Maloney's response on
behalf of Shi, we have to provide even more
additional document to be translated from Chinese
language to English being certified translated.

For example, we probably need to translate Mr. Shi's action in China in late 2019 against illegal shareholder meeting resolution before Chinese court that's, kind of, caused receivers additional work in response to that type of claims, the similar claims, kind of -- again, at least, like, five to six, to my best of recollection, that can -- receiver needs to be additional cost and expenses to provide that translation to be certified translated as well.

THE COURT: Is there something you want
to -- is there something you propose instead?

MR. KUSHNER: Well, we -- you know, if we
feel that, in order to respond to some of the
objections which come out of the process that the
Court has just ordered, we need to incur massive
out-of-pocket expenses for things like translation.
And we would ask for Mr. Shi to contribute to that,
you know, especially because he's the one
challenging these expenses.

You know, it's just a very unjust situation that a court-appointed receiver who's not a party is effectively being asked to go out of pocket to cover the cost of the defendant's objections to the receiver's expenses. It's just -- frankly, it's -- we're not aware of any precedent for this, that a court orders a receiver to go out of pocket to conduct the functions of the receivership.

THE COURT: So I -- that's a fair point, and I'm certainly not trying to have you incur more expenses than you've already incurred, but to the extent we're talking about responding to -- for instance, just in this limited -- because it sounds like where you're going to -- might potentially have to incur more expenses is responding to the

objections of Guo's, or Guo's, expenses.

Is there -- this might just be simple if you can just point me to any case that says that, in such circumstances, the court-appointed receiver shouldn't go out of pocket for those expenses.

Since you said you're aware of no precedent where it's the case that the court would require the receiver to incur those costs, can you point me to any case that would say that?

MR. KUSHNER: Well, Judge Marrero, sort of, touched on this in his order on the translation issue, and he said that the receiver can bring a motion for reimbursement, that -- as we read Judge Marrero's order, he thinks this is a serious issue and that -- he cited Rule 37.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. KUSHNER: But again, you know, we have to go out of pocket and then file -- bring a motion. And, of course, we're -- the legal fees incurred in preparing a motion for reimbursement of attorneys' fees are themselves unfunded. So it's -- it puts us in a difficult position, Your Honor. But we could search for alternative authority, but I do think Judge Marrero has spent a fair bit of time on this issue.

THE COURT: So I have Judge Marrero's order at page 3, where he talks about the proper procedure is not through an advance, right, but through the motion for reimbursement after these costs are incurred.

MR. KUSHNER: He did say that, and he cited some cases. I don't think any of the cases he cited, though, Your Honor -- respectfully, I don't think any of them are dealing with court-appointed receivers.

MR. MALONEY: Your Honor, from our point of view, this goes back to the nature of this particular proceeding, which is a hearing to determine the accounting, the receiver, and in our view, the law is clear that it's the receiver's burden to justify his account. We think there's plenty of federal precedent on that. There's numerous cases on that issue, and the receiver can, basically, seek reimbursement from the company, if he can justify that cost, or from the plaintiff who obtained the receivership. We touched on that issue earlier. That's our view of the case. Obviously, Judge Marrero -- I'm sorry -- view of that particular issue.

Judge Marrero stated what he stated in

Document 440. I do tend to agree with Mr. Kushner on the point that the cases cited there are not really directly on point with the fact scenario we have here. We think the case law regarding the receiver's burden to justify his account is the appropriate authority to look to.

The other issue to think about here is that the receiver is right now, on that issue, justifying the account of Mr. Guo, and so Mr. Guo should bear that cost as well.

THE COURT: So, Mr. Kushner, I want to understand exactly what you would envision here.

So -- and I don't mean to suggest because I'm not open to some other process. I just -- I want to understand what would make you -- or what would potentially be an outcome that would not require the receiver to continue incurring unfunded expenses.

So in your -- under your rubric, you wouldn't want to have to -- or you don't want an opportunity to, for instance, respond to whatever Mr. Maloney files, objecting to the filing on Guo's expenses, or if you are objecting, you would want at least a portion, if not half of the cost or something -- some cost-splitting with Mr. Shi?

AMM TRANSCRIPTION - 631.334.1445

MR. KUSHNER: So here's what I propose, I

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

think a distinction should be made between legal fees and out-of-pocket costs. It's the out-of-pocket costs that we're really concerned If he's objecting to Mr. Guo's expenses and he's requiring us to go out and get translations of all these Chinese-language documents, hundreds of pages, or thousands of pages, and we have to go out of pocket, as we already have, and then the Court later determines that all those expenses were reasonable and overrules his objections, the concern we have is that if we then bring a motion for reimbursement of our expenses, his client could just disappear and we'd have no way of ever recovering those out-of-pocket costs. We don't know where his client is. It's not -- his client is not here. He's never appeared in this court.

So what we would propose is that he submit an amount in escrow in the amount of the out-of-pocket costs that the receiver has to incur in responding to his objections.

THE COURT: But only the costs related to things like translation services, not legal fees.

MR. KUSHNER: That's correct. I think if we're going to talk about legal fees, you know, it would be in the several millions of dollars, and

```
1
     perhaps we can get that -- get to that at a later
 2
     stage, you know, when we're dealing with the
 3
     piercing of the corporate veil. But at this point,
     we're most concerned with the out of pocket.
 4
              THE COURT: And let me just ask you -- that
 5
 6
     was not a proposal you gave to Judge Marrero when he
     issued -- before he issued 440, the ECF order --
 7
8
     order at ECF 440?
 9
              MR. KUSHNER: It was not. This is the
10
     first time. You -- because you invited me to make a
11
     proposal, and this is -- yeah.
12
              THE COURT: I just want to make sure it
13
     wasn't something he rejected.
14
              MR. KUSHNER: It was not.
15
              THE COURT: Okay.
16
              MR. KUSHNER: We didn't ask. We did ask
17
     that Shi be ordered to pay those expenses, but we
     didn't propose this specific mechanism of putting
18
19
     them in escrow.
20
              THE COURT: Right. Mr. Maloney, did you
21
     want to respond, or is it just the same response you
22
     had given before?
23
              MR. MALONEY: Basically, yes, Your Honor.
              THE COURT:
24
                         Okay.
25
              MR. MALONEY:
                             It's probably another issue
             AMM TRANSCRIPTION - 631.334.1445
```

that should be briefed, unfortunately.

THE COURT: And this -- let me just -- ECF 440, does anyone happen to remember the letter motions or the briefs that led to ECF 440? Because rather than brief another issue, it sounds like this was potentially -- other than this unique escrow agreement proposal, it sounds like this was already all before Judge Marrero.

MR. MALONEY: Judge Marrero does cite some of the relevant docket entries in 440. So on page 1 and 2 --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MALONEY: -- he identifies some of the prior papers. I'm not sure if this includes all of the letters submitted, but it's a good start.

ahead and order any more briefing, I will take a look at the documents that Judge Marrero references to make sure, and I will hold off on giving you a decision about this potential escrow until I look at that. And if I need anything else, I'll reach out. But I'll -- I'm going to definitely give you a decision as to, before we tackle Guo's expenses at 448, how that cost will be allocated, or whether we're going to talk about potentially funding an

```
1
     escrow.
 2
              MR. KUSHNER: Thank you, Your Honor.
 3
              THE COURT: Is there anything else you
     wanted to raise, or...
 4
 5
              MR. KUSHNER: No. Thank you, Your Honor.
 6
              THE COURT: Mr. Maloney?
              MR. MALONEY: Not at this time. We had
7
8
     prepared responses to the questions you had stated
 9
     in Docket 434, but it sounds like we'll address
10
     those later.
11
              THE COURT: Oh, you wanted to reply to what
     Mr. -- what the receiver had submitted?
12
13
              MR. MALONEY: Yes. Essentially, yes, but
14
     now that we're --
15
              THE COURT: Because I think their letter
16
     came in on Friday was the nine-page letter?
17
              MR. MALONEY: Right. Right.
18
              THE COURT: If you'd like to respond now,
19
     I'm certainly happy to hear you out.
20
              MR. MALONEY: Okay. Well, I mean, we've
21
     touched on some of the issues; for example, the
22
     Greenberg payment and things like that. In that
     letter, the receiver, you know, proposed or
23
24
     submitted a response to your question about the
25
     failure to account for the "onshore entities."
```

I touched on this earlier. Their story has changed throughout the case, right? They, for most of the case, claimed that Guo never had control of these entities. But now, in the June 23rd declaration, he admits to having control of those entities and what we've referred to as Beijing Technology and what they referred to as Beijing Tianxia. I'm sure I'm not pronouncing that correctly.

But he's had control of those entities since 2019, but the receiver never accounted for those entities in the November 2018 -- I'm sorry -- 2022 accounting, and they haven't accounted for them in that February -- I'm sorry -- June 23rd submission. And I think the clearest evidence of that is the fact that they've submitted this cherrypicked record from the China Merchants Bank account. They've not produced the entire records of the account, and we've been able to identify at least a few transactions where Guo has made transfers out of that account.

We have submitted previously, at Docket 394-6, page 3 to 4, public records from China showing that Beijing Technology, Beijing Tianxia, holds interest in other companies. You know,

Mr. Guo has had control of that entity since July 2019 and has failed to account for its interest in those other entities. Guo's submission from yesterday also includes records relating to -- well, let me back up a little bit.

The November 2022 accounting submitted by the receiver disclosed funds that the receiver received from an account at Standard Chartered Bank in the name of, I believe, NQ Infinity. I know there's a question about the name, but I believe it's what the receiver calls NQ Infinity. We, now, know that Mr. Guo has had access to a China Merchants Bank account held in the name of NQ Infinity. And the papers submitted yesterday revealed that there is a third account at Industrial and Commercial Bank of China held in the name of NQ Infinity. This was not disclosed until yesterday. And this is at page 132 of ECF -- I'm sorry. I apologize. I'm getting tired.

This is at Page 132 of Docket 448-2. This is one of the transfers that Mr. Guo is claiming reimbursement for. That account has not been accounted for. That bank account has not been accounted for. It's an -- should be an asset of the estate. We don't know anything about it. And

whatever was in there, the transactions that occurred in that account, they should be justified as made for the purpose of the receivership.

There were some cash transactions disclosed in the papers yesterday. No explanation of where this cash came from. There's reference to an agreement with a third party here. This is page 143 of Docket 448-2. Again, no explanation for that. If the cash belonged to the company, or if it was supposedly spent on a legitimate receivership purpose, there should be a record of that, an explanation, and support for that.

Guo now admits in his June 23rd declaration that he did receive a majority of the shares of Beijing Technology/Beijing Tianxia. That was the primary operating company Velcm, before the receivership was appointed. That's the company that actually held the technology licenses and operated the business. Guo now owns that majority.

He cites to an arbitration award as a basis for the transfer of shares to his own personal name, but Dr. Shi was not a party to that arbitration.

The respondent in that arbitration was Lingyun Guo, the wife of Henry Lin, who is a party aligned with Mr. Guo, and they essentially reached a settlement

where they would agree to transfer the shares to Mr. Guo personally. There's no evidence of any consideration paid by Mr. Guo for that majority interest in that valuable asset.

I think that covers the main points I wanted to address about the accounting, or lack of accounting, for the "onshore entities."

Regarding the Tongfang note issue, the receiver repeats many of the assertions he's made in the past about Dr. Shi controlling Tongfang. The fundamental question on an accounting is whether the receiver performed his fiduciary duty to collect on an asset of the receivership. The Tongfang note was an asset of the receivership. He admits to making a demand on Tongfang for payment, but did not pursue that. He did not commence an arbitration against Tongfang.

You know, the issue of their assertions that Dr. Shi controlled Tongfang have been litigated in the past. We understand that. But we want to point out a couple documents from the record that are relevant to this point. That's Docket 394-9, Docket 269-1 at paragraph 19, subparagraph 1. These documents reveal the true investors in the Tongfang note. That's Tongfang M&A Fund SP and its

```
investors, Yujiang Hai Wu, Vast Stone Limited, China Create Capital Limited and Huang Zhao Lin-Qing.

These are the companies that purchased FL Mobile and agreed to pay the amounts owed under the Tongfang note. If the receiver had commenced an arbitration, he would have learned that through the arbitration and most likely have obtained an award in favor of the company. He did not.
```

On the application developer accounts, this is a similar story. The e-mails submitted and the other records previously submitted show that the receiver knew as early as 2019 that further action was required to gain access to the developer accounts. Exhibit 5 to the June 23rd letter reveals that they even knew the name of the person, Lou Rapice, who had access to the accounts, but the receiver never followed up on that. He never brought this to the attention of the court in four years. We submit that that was a breach of the duty to pursue and preserve that asset.

And I think we've already addressed the other points that I wanted to raise in response to that letter.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Maloney.
Unless anyone has anything else...

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. KUSHNER: Just without responding to everything that was just said, I think a lot of what counsel just said will be addressed in the upcoming briefing. With respect to the validity or reasonableness of Mr. Guo's expenses, we can deal with that there. Just very briefly, Your Honor, on Tongfang, I don't think that I heard on the record a representation as to whether or not Mr. Shi has any ownership or control interest in Tongfang. THE COURT: So the Tongfang transaction -because it's just been the subject of not only this, but there's the China AI suit involving DLA Piper. I'm very familiar with the Tongfang transaction, so that's why I didn't really think I needed -- and, again, the receiver's letter from June 23rd explains your response on that. So I don't know that I need to hear anything else on the Tongfang transaction. I think the submission that you made last week was

I think the submission that you made last week was very thorough and cleared up any ambiguities I might have had, or confusions.

MR. KUSHNER: Thank you, Your Honor. Then nothing further.

THE COURT: If you'd like to respond, I'm happy to hear you out, but I'm just -- you know, I'm

Case 1:18-cv-11642-VM-VF Document 451 Filed 07/13/23 Page 64 of 65 4

```
1
     mindful that I'm not trying to keep you here to
 2
     incur more costs.
 3
              MR. KUSHNER: Nothing further from us.
 4
     Thank you.
 5
               THE COURT: Okay. Anything, Mr. Straw,
 6
     or...
 7
                           No. Thank you, Your Honor.
               MR. STRAW:
 8
               THE COURT: Thanks so much, everyone. So I
 9
     will go ahead -- as we discussed, I'll give you a
10
     decision on the accounting as envisioned based on
11
     our discussions from November of 2022 without going
12
     into Guo's expenses, or Guo's expenses and the
13
     piercing the corporate veil.
14
               MR. KUSHNER: Thank you, Your Honor.
15
               THE COURT: Thank you.
16
              MR. MALONEY: Thank you.
17
18
19
                         000
20
21
22
23
24
25
              AMM TRANSCRIPTION - 631.334.1445
```

CERTIFICATE I, Adrienne M. Mignano, certify that the foregoing transcript of proceedings in the case of Baliga v. Link Motion, Inc., Docket #18-cv-11642, was prepared using digital transcription software and is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. Adrienne M. Mignano Signature ADRIENNE M. MIGNANO, RPR June 29, 2023 Date: